

A  
LETTER

TO the LEARNED

Dr. WOODWARD.

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By Dr. BYFIELD E.

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—— *Fussit quod Splendida Bilis.*

Hor. Sat. 3. Lib. 2.

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The SECOND EDITION.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for JAMES BETTENHAM, at the  
Crown in Pater-noster-Row. 1719.

A

LETTER

TO THE LARRO

CANWOODARD

AND THE FIELD

THE LARRO

THE LARRO



LOTT

Printed for James ...  
Crown in ...



# LETTER

TO

Dr. *WOODWARD.*

SIR,

**I** Have perused your late elaborate Treatise with the utmost Delectation, and am in the highest Raptures and Transports to find a Writer, who has the same Turn of Style and Cogitation with my self. 'Tis with a Flush of Joy that I observe the exact Conformity and Modulation there is between us, and that we insensibly joyn in the same Mechanical Mode of Thinking. A Compo-

*The Occasion of this Letter.*

*CON.  
p. 215.*

sition so peculiar in both of us, must flow from something very singular in our Nativities.

*Utrumq; nostrum incredibili modo  
Consentit astrum.* <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hor.  
Od. 2. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Conf.  
P. 225.

All my Inquiries and Accounts <sup>2</sup> wholly concur as to the *Bile*; and I have for many Years past thought it not only the principal Agent in all the Functions and Offices of Life, but also the true Source and Fountain of all the Disasters, which attack, annoy, confound the Organs, and overwhelm the Mechanism of the Frame <sup>3</sup>. The Intimacy I have ever had with Nature, and Humanity, and Compassion to my Country, thus languishing and suffering under the Depredations of the *Bile* <sup>4</sup>, made me devote my self to these Studies; and being of a lean and delicate Constitution, and of an exterior Nature, much like what you observe in your self, I was the more capable of attaining the finest and the most distinct Perception in Searches of this kind <sup>5</sup>. Add to this, that

<sup>3</sup> Conf.  
P. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Conf.  
P. 15.

My Constitution.

<sup>5</sup> Conf.  
P. 4.



that I have always, tho' not always voluntarily, pursued a spare Diet, and have not employ'd the Bilious Salts so much in digesting an over great Charge, as not to leave them at Liberty to assist in the Affair of Cogitation.

That the World therefore might have the Benefit of my Labours, I publish'd an Essay about that Quintessence of Health, that genuine Elixir of Life, the *Sal Volatile Oleosum*; and invented this Sovereign Medicine my self, which I now dispense merely for the Publick Good, as the only *Catholicon* that cou'd repress the Insults, curb the Effervescencies, impede the Colluctations, and appease the Turmoil and Emotion of the *Bile*, and that cou'd effectually eradicate the vitious Qualities of this Principle, and finally disappoint and captivate its Salts, whether Saccharine, Vitriolick, Ammoniack, or Muriatick, A-cerb, Saline. As my way of Thinking was intirely new, so I chose to give it a more recent turn of Expression, and compos'd it in a Style very lofty,

and

*And Sagacity.*

*Conf. P. 4. Sub finem.*

*The Virtues of Sal Volatile.*

*Conf. Passim.*

*Conf. P. 108.*

\* Conf.  
p. 166.

and far from common <sup>1</sup>, and which indeed was purely my own : So that tho' it be publish'd in *English*, 'tis still as much a Mystery to the Vulgar, as if it had been writ in a foreign Tongue.

The Incomparable Incomprehensible Author of a late little Tract, call'd the  
<sup>2</sup> Vid. *Naked Truth*, has <sup>2</sup> successfully imitated  
*Tat. May* some of these Beauties ; but unhappily  
 19. 1709. for the Age, he has not oblig'd the World with any more of his Performances. But now — *Quod optanti Di-*

\* Virg.  
Æn. 9.

*vûm promittere nemo Auderet* 3. — I see the great Genius of *Gresham* come finally into this Path of Writing ; which in truth is flush, easy, free, quaint, nervous, elegant, sonorous, sublime, transcendental ; and I doubt not, but that in a little time our Example will raise it to be the Standard of the *English* Language, as comporting with the exactest Module 4 of genuine Oratory.

\* Conf.  
Pref. p. 6.  
 & p. 196.

Your Sentiments were very just, when they inclin'd you to *level* this your Treatise against the *Distempers and Calamities of England*. We have had many  
*English*

*What Style  
the best.*

*English* Physicians both in recent and  
former Memory, who have been much  
celebrated for their Writings : But I  
speak it with all Deference and with  
great Candour to these Gentlemen, they <sup>Fault of  
the Eng-  
lish Phys-  
cians.</sup> have by no means given Satisfaction  
in this Affair, and seem to have writ  
rather with a Design to benefit the whole  
World, than with any View to make  
their Lucubrations peculiarly commodi-  
ous to their own Country. You are the  
first of your Faculty, who has finally  
consider'd the *State of the Nation* : I con-  
fess indeed, I had an eye to this in my  
Composition of my *Sal volatile*, which  
I calculated for the Meridian of Blood  
intirely *English*. You know what Won-  
ders it does with our Natives ; but give  
it to a *Dutchman*, it has no effect at all ; <sup>Sal Vola-  
tile does  
not cure Fo-  
reigners.</sup> nor will it alter one of his Properties.  
And the Reason of this Phænomenon is  
very apparent ; for in that Country there  
is so much Gluttony, and such frequent  
Reciprocations of eating and drinking,  
that the Bottom of the Stomach is vastly  
press'd down, and lies considerably lower  
and

<sup>2</sup> Conf.  
p. 98.

and deeper than the *Pylorus* ; so that the bilious Principles having secured a Retreat there, do elude and escape the Activity of the *Saliva*. Besides, in Stomachs so exorbitantly inflated, the Curb of the

<sup>3</sup> Conf. p. 3.  
& 26.

*Aorta* must make the Dispatches of these Principles to the Head in such an over-

<sup>3</sup> Conf.  
p. 19.

great Disproportion ; and produce such irregular Modulations upon the Brain<sup>4</sup>,

<sup>4</sup> Conf.  
p. 21.

as to create a Doltishness and Stupidity<sup>5</sup> ;

<sup>5</sup> Conf.  
p. 107.

inasmuch, that finally the highest Cordial can't in this Case clear the Organs,

or predispose the Frame to any delicate Sensation. 'Tis upon the same Account

I presume, that your *Vomits* and *Oils*,

which you have shewn to be the only sovereign Remedies in *English* Distempers,

seldom or never prove effectual in a foreign Habit.

I am forward to persuade my self, that it is not easie to be imagined, what a

Demand of Thanks you have from your Country : You, who with a Mind greatly extended, and a thorough Knowledge

of exterior Nature<sup>6</sup>, do alone pursue real Philosophy. You have over and a-

<sup>6</sup> Conf. Pr.  
p. 1.

bove



bove shewn, that every thoughtless Ani-<sup>The distin-</sup>  
 mal or formal Coxcomb in Physick, such <sup>guishing</sup>  
 as were almost all our Predecessours as <sup>Character</sup>  
 well as our Contemporaries, is by no <sup>of Doctor</sup>  
 means capable of the Practice of that no- <sup>Woodw.</sup>  
 ble Art, that is intrusted with the Super-  
 intendence over Health, and the Steer-  
 age of the Life of Man<sup>r</sup>. You have de-<sup>Conf. p.</sup>  
 monstrated your self to be the only Phy-<sup>58.</sup>  
 sician that studies and observes Nature,  
 and understands the Mechanism of the  
 Frame, and the Condition of the Animal  
 OEconomy. You have proved, that no  
 other of your Faculty have any Humani-  
 ty or Compassion for the Diseases of  
 Mankind ; nor any Talents to Think or  
 write to any Purpose of the many diffe-  
 rent Distempers they are so much em-  
 ploy'd in curing : Peradventure, because  
 they do not, as you do, abridge them-  
 selves of all the Pleasures of Life, and  
 finally neglect all their own private Af-  
 fairs<sup>2</sup>. Doubtless, were not *Britain* <sup>Cor. Pr.</sup>  
 ingrate, you deserve as much as the <sup>&c.</sup>  
*Epidaurian* did, to bear for your  
 Symbol, that Animal, which has the  
 sharpest Eye to discover the Disorders  
 B of



of the Frame, and is yet without Hands  
to take any Fees. And I dare say, while  
you are thus promoting sincerely, and

<sup>1</sup> Conf. Pr. with the highest Zeal and Application <sup>1</sup>  
P. 3. the real Good of your Fellow-Citizens;  
you can easily and rightly comport with  
what you must expect, Censure, Cavil,

<sup>2</sup> Conf. Pr. faint Reception <sup>2</sup> and want of Practice.  
*ibid.*

Let other People thrive; be it your pe-  
culiar Character to be Honest.

<sup>3</sup> Virg. *Hæ tibi erunt Artes* — <sup>3</sup> Certainly  
Æn. 6.

Providence has raised you up for an In-  
strument to rescue the Dignity of your  
Profession, by so wholly pursuing the  
true End of the Institution of Physick,

<sup>4</sup> Conf. p. the Good and Happiness of the People <sup>4</sup>;  
222. and for these Exploits you may one day  
justly expect to have a Place allotted you  
with the Ancient Heroes among the

<sup>5</sup> Conf. p. Stars <sup>5</sup>.

175.

*Bile the  
Cause of  
Thinking.*

<sup>6</sup> Conf. p. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Conf. p.

98.

<sup>8</sup> Conf. p. Bile acts so considerable a Part. <sup>7</sup> 'Tis  
132. strange Men should have been so supine,  
inadvertent <sup>8</sup>, and known Nature no bet-  
ter, than not to have discovered this

Phæ-

Phænomenon sooner : For she is always frugal in her Management ; and makes use of the same Instrument for various Purposes. The Tongue serves as well for the Modulation of the Voice, as the Deglutition of the Aliment : The same Feather that helps to raise a Bird into the Air, is also a most eminent and noble Agent <sup>1</sup> under a discreet Management, <sup>2</sup> *Conf. p.* to solicit the Rise of the Contents up <sup>263.</sup> from the Stomach. <sup>2</sup> So the Bile is not <sup>2</sup> *Conf. p.* only the great Principle as well of Dis- <sup>215.</sup> eases as of Health, but the chief Cause of *Thinking*, and concurs to the Production of the Phænomena that attend the Passions.

<sup>3</sup> I observe from your Account, that *Hip-<sup>3</sup> Conf. p.* pocrates, with all his Sagacity, had not <sup>215.</sup> well inform'd himself of this Affair : *Proofs of* And therefore 'tis no wonder he confines <sup>this,</sup> the Sphere of the Bile's Action merely to the natural Functions of the Frame. But it is certain this biliose Principle modulates and governs the Rational Faculty also. Hence those Animals, that have not a Stock of Bile sufficient to make proper Detachments of it into the Blood <sup>4, Conf. p. 3.</sup>

are observ'd to have no Variety of  
*From Geese*, Thought, as the *Dove* and the *Goose*.

And my Experience tells me, from the  
 reiterated Dissections I have made, that  
 this is the main Reason, why so many  
 of Humane Race are of the *Anserine* kind.

In *Gotham*, where I always keep a

*And the*  
*Men of Go-*  
*tham,*

Correspondence, there is a very exile  
 Proportion of this biliose Matter ; and  
 the Stomach, which is the proper Capi-  
 tol and Reservatory of the Bile, is in the  
 Natives there, of a size even below Me-  
 diocrity. This is farther confirm'd, from  
 what may be observ'd in the Case of bi-

*And Diar-*  
*rhæa's.*

*liose Diarrhæa's* : I knew a Gentleman  
 of a fine Penetration and a very acute  
 Understanding, who falling into this  
 Disease, grew extremely dispirited and  
 faint, and seem'd to retain no manner of  
 Liveliness or Wit. In his Stools I re-  
 mark'd great store of biliose Salts, which  
 seem'd of an active Nature, and which,  
 if they had not finally found this unfor-  
 tunate Exit at the *Anus*, wou'd, no doubt,  
 have produc'd a Train of very bright Con-  
 ceptions. I have heard of a very extraor-  
 dinary Case of yours, tho' you are so mo-  
 dest

dest as not to print it, where a Vomit <sup>A strange</sup>  
 closely and effectually persued, was at- <sup>Effect of a</sup>  
 tended with an unusual Success, and in- <sup>Vomit with</sup>  
 deed a very terrible Result. <sup>regard to</sup> A Lady <sup>Conf. p.</sup>  
 of Quality was troubled with melan- <sup>137.</sup>  
 choly Dreams, and grew somewhat su-  
 perstitious in her Notions of Religion.  
 In a little while the Principles of the Sto-  
 mach were in great Confusion <sup>2.</sup>, and all <sup>Conf. p.</sup>  
 the Symptoms were enhanced. <sup>3</sup> You <sup>74.</sup>  
 judg'd very rightly, that these melan- <sup>Conf. p.</sup>  
 choly Dreams proceeded from an *Atra-*  
*bilis* prevailing, <sup>4</sup> and that the entire Set <sup>Conf. p.</sup>  
 of these wrong Ideas arose wholly from <sup>21.</sup>  
 this biliose Principle flowing continually  
 out of the Stomach, where it is nurtur'd  
 and keeps its chief Residence. <sup>5</sup> You <sup>Conf. p. 2.</sup>  
 exhibited a Vomit <sup>6</sup> with great Gentleness <sup>Conf. p.</sup>  
 under the Conduct of your own Vigi- <sup>124.</sup>  
 lance and Care: This discharged all  
 that Detachment of those biliose Salts,  
 which constituted the *Lusory Visions* <sup>7</sup> in <sup>Conf. p.</sup>  
 the Time of Sleep. <sup>16.</sup> Upon a second Vo-  
 mit, being in like manner rightly per-  
 sued and artfully promoted, the Super-  
 stition, which was raised by the Particles  
 of the Bile, in this Case either too re-  
 dundant,



dundant, or superfluous, or at least more  
<sup>1</sup> Conf. p. 8. than needed <sup>1</sup>; was intirely remov'd. For  
 fear some of the Luggage and Lumber  
 should still reside in the Stomach, you  
 order'd a third Vomit : And whether  
 there was not a discreet Ordination of

<sup>2</sup> Conf. p. 216. Things before-hand <sup>2</sup>, your Affairs not  
 permitting you to attend in Person, where-  
 by too large an Egrefs was permitted to  
 the Cogitative Principles of the Bile, or  
 whether the Use of the Feather was too  
 unhappily neglected, in this Contrast, she  
 brought up finally all her Religion; and  
 had from that time no biliose Matter  
 left to assist her in the Affair of *Faith*.  
 A deplorable Instance of the artless  
 Management in the Administration of a  
 Vomit; and with all, a very pertinent  
 Admonition, that every good and wise  
 Man, who wou'd not be thought to fa-  
 vour Atheism, ought carefully to over-  
 look, and with the utmost guard to su-  
 perintend this whole Work of Vomiting  
 himself <sup>3</sup>, and not leave it to the Treat-  
 ment of an ignorant Patient, or an As-  
 sistant that knows as little <sup>4</sup>. It must be  
 own'd, that the Lady, by thus clearing of  
 her

<sup>3</sup> Conf. p. 213, 214

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.



her Stomach, sustained a very cruel Ravage as to her Soul. But I cannot but observe, that as Vomits are not only amicable, but proper in all Distempers <sup>1:2 Conf.</sup> So in this very Case they committed no <sup>P. 42.</sup> Outrage in her Exterieur Nature. I am the more convinced of the Figure the Bile makes in animating and invigorating the Faculties of the Mind, by what has fallen under my own Notice in a *Jaundice*, <sup>a lively Distemper.</sup> The Attendants of this Disease are universally counted to be great inactivity, Laziness, Listlessness; and these are thought to be, tho' very erroneously, unavoidable Symptoms. But I have by the pouring in of Oils, and a decent Reciprocation of them, so repress'd and laid the *Flatus* <sup>2</sup> of the Bile, <sup>2 Conf.</sup> and disappointed its Salts <sup>3</sup>; that tho' in <sup>P. 268.</sup> a Course directly counter to that, to <sup>Conf.</sup> which it is determin'd by its Gravity <sup>4</sup>, <sup>4 Conf.</sup> it, with great Ease and Gentleness, <sup>P. 126.</sup> fluices its self into the Brain, and there assists in the Affair of Cogitation, so as to make this the most lively Distemper in the World. 'Tis strange so many Coun-

Centuries shou'd have pass'd without one Word being suggested in this Affair by the most Eminent Practitioners in the Medical Art; unless *Celsus* may be supposed to have a View to this Gaiety and Sprightliness of Ideas; when he calls it

<sup>1</sup> Lib. 3. *Morbus Regius*<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>24</sup>.  
Closure of  
the Pylorus,  
Cause  
of Sleep. What you observe of the *Pylorus* is most surprizing, and never yet taken notice of by any Anatomist. What an important Discovery it is in real Knowledge to find out, that the Closure of the *Pylorus* is the true and adequate Cause of Sleep<sup>2</sup>! And so certainly it must be;

<sup>2</sup> Conf.  
p. 6. & 21. for what else can prevent the Bile, that is always resident in the Stomach, and is the only Principle and Instrument in Animal Action<sup>3</sup>, and the Chief Actor in the Affair of Sensation, from glutting it self into the Brain, and there contributing to the Modulation of it; to the Exertion of Sense and Cogitation<sup>4</sup>? You have made it plain from sundry Experiments, that what the generality of Physicians call Bile, and is convey'd from the Liver directly into the Intestines, does not finally act the least Part in the

<sup>3</sup> Conf.  
P. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Conf.  
P. 4.

Affair

Affair of Waking. The first Rudiments of thinking lie in the Stomach—whence the Saying of an observing Poet, *Animus in patinis*<sup>1</sup>; and if the Pass of *Terent.* the *Pylorus* cannot be gain'd<sup>2</sup>, the genuine biliose Salts, which are the Instruments of the Passions, extracted out of the Aliments eaten<sup>3</sup>, are impeded<sup>4</sup> *Conf.* in their Career to the Brain, and consequently the Action of the Frame must be remitted and suspended<sup>5</sup>; Thought<sup>6</sup> *Conf.* and Sense must be finally lull'd asleep, *P. 7.* and the Organs come to greater Quiet, Ease and Rest, as long as the *Pylorus* *Nature of the Pylorus.* thinks fit to continue peremptory, and reluctant in its Closure. There is something extremely particular, and unobserved by all Writers hitherto in this Sphincter, that in the Time of Waking, while all other Sphincters (as the Nature of them is) are always contracted and shut, this continues open, and gives a successive Passage out of the Stomach into the Ways of the Blood and Brain, to the biliose Principles, which produce Thinking. We are oblig'd to you likewise,

<sup>2</sup> Conf.

P. 70.

Clos'd in  
Fear.

wife, for the Discovery you have made of another Property of this Organ, and that is in the Case of *Fear*<sup>1</sup>. Here the *Pylorus*, as you observe from the *Phaenomena* that attend this Passion, is always clos'd; whereas often in the same disastrous Circumstance, I have known the other Sphincters, especially those of the *Anus* and the Bladder, so relax'd and unguarded upon this Emergency, as finally to let go all their Contents in great Profusion.

I rejoyce to see what you advance upon the Subject of Complexions; nothing can more clearly shew the Nicety of your Taste, and your thorough Judgment in the Practice of Physick, than your wise Observations upon this Head. The Appearances in the Complexion let the skilful Physician deep into the Condition of his Patients, and discover to him the real Instruments of all their Ails: <sup>2</sup> For the Bile and Phlegm, as they are the only Causes of Distempers, so they alone too give the Tincture to the Skin. Therefore every honest Physician shou'd be well

<sup>2</sup> Conf.

P. 25.



well vers'd in the *Art of Colouring*, in order to discern aright the different Combinations of these morbid Principles. I generally use a large *Multiplying-Glass*, that the Hue may present in self to my Eye the more distinctly. It requires a delicate Perception to judge nicely in this Affair; but nothing can so happily serve to steer a Physician in his Procedure for the Cure. 'Tis, alas! too common, <sup>Conf. p. 26.</sup> and our Modern Practitioners too rashly fall into it, immediately to consider and examine the Symptoms of Distempers, and from thence draw their Indications to proceed in the Relief of them: But I always take time to make my cuticular Observations; even in *Pleurisies*, be the Pain never so acute, I never venture, perhaps in some Days, to let Blood, 'till I have taken a very careful Survey of the Complexion, and have remark'd its various Colours, Green, Yellow, Red, Purple, Blue, Black: Nay, even in <sup>Ibid.</sup> *Apoplectick Strokes*, I don't think it safe to administer any thing, before I have made my Superficial Inquiries into the Hue



<sup>2</sup> Conf.  
p. 63.

Hue of the Skin : For whoever has the deepest Insight into Complexions, and is there the most thoroughly inform'd of the Causes, to which Diseases owe their Origin, is evidently in the surest Way of extirpating them<sup>1</sup>. It was by this acute Skill in Complexions that the great *Erasistratus* distinguish'd himself; and by the Reciprocations of Flushing and Paleness, the Ebbs and Flowes that he observ'd in the Countenance \* of *Antiochus*; whenever *Stratonice* came into the Room, he discover'd his Distemper, which otherwise must have made great Havock in the Frame of this Prince, and set his Life very hard<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Conf.  
p. 218.

'Tis a very happy Discovery you make about the Term of Life, which no *Predestinarian* has ever explain'd half so well. You have made it demonstrable, that the *Period of Life is set, adjusted, and measured out by the Number of Lactals* <sup>3</sup>. 'Tis strange, all our Anatomists should

<sup>3</sup> Conf.  
p. 31.

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\* Appian. in Syriacis. Σώματι & μετεωρολ. The Learned Dr. Prideaux translates it, Alterations in his Countenance. Vol. II. p. 6.

should have overlook'd so plain and so material a Phænomenon in the Animal OEconomy. Nothing but this could ever account for the Longævity of the Antediluvians. 'Tis certain *Methusalem* must have had the largest Mesentery, and consequently the greatest Number of these Lacteals of any Man that ever liv'd. Accordingly, to the best of my Memory, I have not read of any of the *Pygmies* that arriv'd to above ten Years of Age; they generally grow old at Eight \*: And for the same Reason, from the Paucity of the Lacteals, Modern Dwarfs are observ'd to be as short in their Lives as in their Dimensions: The Vessels in such minute Animals being more easily *confounded*, and sooner *set off* <sup>1.</sup> *Conf.*

You see with how much Pleasure I <sup>P. 32, 33.</sup> concur in all your Cogitations: There is, however, one thing wherein I cannot assent to you, I mean the Affair of the *Animal Spirits*. I am sorry you shou'd, by any fanciful Essay <sup>2.</sup>, deny the Exi- <sup>2 Conf.</sup> stence of them <sup>P. 146.</sup>: Besides what Dr. *Willis*, <sup>3 Conf.</sup> your particular dear Friend Dr. *Morton*, <sup>P. 167.</sup> and

\* Plin. *Nat. Hist.* ——— Octavo Senescunt.

*Animal  
Spirits  
prov'd.*

and indeed all Anatomists and Physicians say in their Defence, 'tis plain to me that all Nature and Reason are not silent upon this Head. For my own Part, I think this Doctrine a Fundamental; and 'tis upon this Principle chiefly of Invigorating the Nerves, and raising Animal Spirits, that I erect the Noble Theory of my *Sal.* I intreat you to let this Matter drop; or else, tho' I am not easily drawn into Controversy<sup>1</sup>, I must be oblig'd to produce incontestable Evidences from Anatomy<sup>2</sup> and the Study of Nature, that the Nerves are not meer Fiddlestrings only<sup>3</sup>. *Dum Spiritus hos regit artus*, — I shall stand up for this Nervous Fluid.

<sup>1</sup> Conf.  
Pr. p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Conf.  
P. 63.

<sup>3</sup> Virg.  
Ecl. 1.

*Alterants  
trifling,*

But in what you wisely suggest about *Alterant* Medicines, such as the *Bark*, *Steel*, *Opium*, *Asses-Milk*, &c. my Heart goes along with you. I know none of the whole Tribe, whatever pompous Titles they bear, that are worth a Farthing, except my *Sal.* It is an Order of Medicines, foreign and extraneous to the Frame, strange and unknown

known to the Organs and Powers of the Body<sup>1</sup>; as indeed most other Remedies<sup>2</sup> *Conf.*  
 at first are; and moreover great Promoters of the Bile. But this is a Cheat as old *P. 74.*  
 as Physick; *Hippocrates*, I have heard, is very full of them; and it has been reserved for one of your Sagacity and sincere Dealing to lay it open. Notwithstanding you are lean, and of a Habit adapted for Cogitation, it must surely be long reiterated, and greatly extended Practice, that cou'd have enabled you to discover this Imposition in so many Particulars. How little soever this Doctrine may comport with the common Notions<sup>2</sup>; let any honest Physician lay his<sup>2</sup> *Conf.*  
 Hand upon his Breast, and tell me, if *P. 240.*  
 he ever cured any one Distemper with *Never*  
 an *Alterant*. Is there one fair Instance, *cure.*  
 where the *Bark*, the Medicine so much *Bark, not*  
 boasted of, has ever really cur'd an *Ague*, *good for an*  
 and not rather acted a Part to the Disadvantage of the Patient<sup>3</sup>? Those Rogues<sup>3</sup> *Conf.*  
 the Jesuits have a Secret in bewitching *P. 240.*  
 the Minds of Men; and have done more Detriment to Protestants by this Specifick, than ever they can by their Doctrines.



Doctrines. What exorbitant Havock has this Medicine made in the Reform'd Church ! Nature we see, out of a meer Abhorrence to what is offensive to it, often flings it off with great Resentment ; and yet how is it clutter'd in at random, and at the Expence of the whole Frame <sup>1</sup>. To obviate these Contrasts , you have judiciously propos'd Purging <sup>2</sup> : This indeed is very often, in the Course of the Bark, brought on from Agents within, and produc'd by the meer Efforts of Nature : And in this Case a Looseness, however ominous in others, is a proper and cogent Indication for Purging <sup>3</sup> ; notwithstanding it has been the Universal Practice, ever since the Bark came into Vogue, to order something with it to check and to curb this Looseness. For Nature is now not out of her Way, and can make great shift for her self, provided the Physician will assist her with such a Purging Medicine, as may finally steer the biliose Principles aright out at the End of the Intestines. 'Tis true indeed, as you remark,

and

<sup>1</sup> Conf.  
p. 255.

<sup>2</sup> Conf.  
250.

<sup>3</sup> Conf.  
p. 250.

Requires  
Purging.



and as 'tis constantly upon Experience found to be true, that Purging never fails of making the Ague Fit return 1; a <sup>1</sup> Conf. p. 250; 251. Phænomenon which has deterr'd the common herd of Physicians from falling finally into this Practice: But they who are conversant with Nature, know, that this Return <sup>2</sup> is only accidental, and in Ibid. order to the better Procedure in the Cure. For without the prudent Interposing of Purges, the Bark cannot captivate the biliose Matter so, but that this will either hover about the Whole <sup>3</sup>, or pitch <sup>3</sup> Conf. and light upon some Organ; whereas <sup>30</sup>. by Purging, the Bark is dispossest'd <sup>4</sup>, <sup>4</sup> Conf. and the Ague carefully turn'd <sup>5</sup> out by <sup>252</sup>. <sup>5</sup> Conf. Stool, to the Rescue of the Constitu- <sup>249</sup>. tion <sup>6</sup>, and the saving of the Frame. <sup>6</sup> Conf. The *Bark* is likewise cry'd up exhorbi- <sup>252</sup>. tantly for checking and stopping violent <sup>Does not</sup> Hæmorrhages: It is certainly a Styptick, <sup>stop Bleed-</sup> <sup>ing.</sup> and a Potent Astringent, and apt to captivate the Morbid Principles <sup>7</sup>: But I <sup>7</sup> Conf. never found in my Practice, that it ever <sup>247</sup>. had any Success in this Case, without the Assistance of a *Vomit* <sup>8</sup>, a Process which <sup>8</sup> Conf. <sup>43</sup>.  
D the

the World looks upon as the most dangerous and incommoding. As to what concerns *Affa Fætida* and *Castor*, every old Woman knows how trifling and impotent they are in *Vapours*. In like manner, *Affes-Milk* is as insignificant in all Consumptive Cafes. Then for *Steel*; I am aware 'tis much doated upon, and it has the Sense of Mankind in its Favour: But 'tis certainly wholly unsuitable to the Organs <sup>1</sup>; and I will be bound to live upon Chalk and Tobacco-pipes, or any other Sort of Fossil, if ever it cur'd one Greensickness Girl in the Universe. So far is it from being amicable to Nature, that I look upon it as finally mischievous to the Frame <sup>2</sup>; and I am satisfy'd it has committed more Ravages in Physick, than in the Field. *Mistleto* of the *Oak*, bids the fairest for a Specifick of any thing I know; for I do not remember in all my Travels to have seen

<sup>1</sup> Conf.  
p. 261.  
*Steel never  
to be given.*

<sup>2</sup> Conf.  
p. 37.

<sup>3</sup> *Differ.* any of it <sup>3</sup>.

p. 5.  
*Opiates* of  
no use.

<sup>4</sup> Conf.  
p. 128.

As for *Opiates*, those imaginary Pannacêas, tho' they are proper in the Small-Pox, and get a Truce <sup>4</sup> for the Organs

Organs from the Insults of the Bile; there is no use of them in any judicious or rightly regulated Practice, where things are put under a rational Conduct in time: *Oyls* given at proper Intervals, by greatly repressing the Tumults, and qualifying the Acrimony of the biliose Salts, most effectually mitigate Pain<sup>r</sup>. Or if the Frame be exorbitant-<sup>2</sup> *Conf. p.* ly ruffled, and Sleep extremely neces-<sup>16.</sup> sary, I rather endeavour to persuade the *Pylorus* to close. To which end I often make use of the Feather of a *Peacock*,<sup>How to cause Sleep.</sup> long enough to reach it; so that the *Pylorus*, being tickled in so agreeable a manner, shuts its self up, and lets the Patient insensibly drop into a Slumber.

Finally, as to the whole Affair of Alterants, though all Physicians from *Hippocrates* down to us, prescribe them with a Design to have them lie in the Body, as long as may be, in order to make the greater Change upon the Blood; You and I, who have Opportunities to make Observations upon the Body, Diseases and Medicines, know,

that tho' it be often convenient and proper to give them, something evacuant ought in the next place immediately to be apply'd, to carry them as fast as possible out of the Frame <sup>1</sup>. The Error of

<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

all Practitioners hitherto lies in this, as you very well observe, that they don't prescribe *Vomits* in all Cases <sup>2</sup>: For what

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

*Vomits necessary in all Disorders,*

can the most Faithful and Vigilant Physician do in any Distemper whatever, without the kindly Aid of this Administration? Who can pretend to operate upon, and correct the Blood without it? Particularly, how vain must the Attempt be, and how apparently must such a Practice defeat Nature in her Endeavours, if in a *Diabetes* <sup>3</sup>, *profuse Sweat*, especially the *Sudor Anglicus*, or in any

<sup>3</sup> *In a Diabetes, Bleeding,*

<sup>4</sup> Conf. p.

43.

*Hæmorrhage* <sup>4</sup> whatever, an *Alterant* or *Astringent* be thrust in, without the prævious Interposition of a *Vomit*? However repugnant this may be to the Sentiments of all those, that have practised hitherto in these Disorders. Above all, in *Hæmorrhages* 'tis certain nothing can be done without this Method; and if the  
Bleeding



Bleeding be very enormous, the Vomit  
 shou'd be much the stronger. I am  
 aware that all Authority is against  
 me, and that it has been the receiv'd  
 Opinion that the Straining, which is  
 exerted in Vomiting, rather promotes  
 the Flux of the Blood: But in the  
 Case either of *Vomiting*, or *Spitting*  
 of Blood, I confess I know nothing of  
 more Service than cleaning the Stomach  
 with some *Antimonial Emetick*<sup>1</sup>. The  
 same Course I have always found suc-<sup>Conf. p.</sup>  
 cessful, together with *Oils* which you<sup>124</sup>  
 so justly recommend, in that easy Sym-  
 ptom of the *Small-Pox*, which all Phy-  
 sicians erroneously pronounce fatal, *Bloody*  
*Urine*. I confess, I never was concern'd  
 in a Case yet, where I saw the least  
 Danger, or any difficult Treatment in  
 this Affair, if I had time enough given  
 me to operate in *Oyling* and *Puking*.  
*Especially in Vomiting and Pissing Blood,*

I will mention but one Instance more  
 of the admirable Effect which attends  
 Vomiting, and that is in the unfortunate  
 Case of a *Gibbose Hump'd-back*<sup>2</sup>; which  
 I have frequently by draining off, at<sup>16</sup>  
*And in Hump'd-Backs.*  
<sup>Conf. p.</sup>

pro-

proper Intervals, the Bile, which was the Cause of it, reduc'd to a perfect Plane.

All what you say upon the *Small-Pox* is more than common, and like your  
<sup>1</sup> Hor. Od. self; it is — *Insigne recens* <sup>1</sup> — and the  
<sup>2</sup> 25. Whole <sup>2</sup> — *Indictum ore alio*. You have  
<sup>3</sup> Conf. p. 175. happily accounted for the Origin of this  
Disease, without the least Help of any  
Memoirs from others: You have nicely  
observ'd, that the Principles, from which  
the *Small-Pox* proceeds, were the Pro-  
<sup>3</sup> Conf. p. 140. duct of the Gluttony of latter Ages <sup>3</sup>:  
For in the more ancient Times, there is  
nothing upon Record of any Numbers  
of *Pastry-Cooks* <sup>4</sup>, of which there has  
<sup>4</sup> Conf. been such a Multiplication since; and  
p. 196. of consequence therefore, there cou'd  
not be a fund of Bile sufficient to give  
the Rise to this terrible Distemper. It  
<sup>Small Pox,</sup>  
<sup>why an A-</sup>  
<sup>rabian Di-</sup>  
<sup>stemper.</sup> first shew'd it self amongst the *Arabians*,  
about Eight Hundred Years ago; and is  
taken Notice of by the Physicians of  
that Country; and indeed no wonder it  
broke out there; for besides the Gluttony  
that then was introduced, at that Time  
the *Arabian School*, then the only fa-  
mous one for Physick, fell into a very pre-  
posterous

posterous Way of Practice; they were  
 great Dealers in *Alterants*, gave Medi-  
 cines in Consort, which were of dif-  
 ferent <sup>1</sup> Constitutions, and finally crowd-<sup>2</sup> *Conf. p.*  
 ed in great Quantities of *Syrups*, of which <sup>203.</sup>  
 indeed they were the Inventors, and  
 which being very *saccharine*, and com-  
 posed of the same Constituent Particles  
 with the *Bile*, did, no doubt, by this  
 Means, lay the first Foundation of this  
 cruel Distemper. <sup>1</sup> I take it for granted,  
 you mean this remarkable *Epoche*, when  
 People first began <sup>2</sup> *to be born with the* <sup>2</sup> *Conf. p.*  
*Small-Pox*; and ever since that, I agree <sup>233.</sup>  
 with you, that the vitious Matter, which <sup>People born</sup>  
 brings out this Disease can be of <sup>with the</sup> *no later*  
<sup>Small-Pox.</sup>  
*Production and Date, than the Birth of*  
*the Patient* 3. 'Tis upon this account <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*  
 that I cannot assent to what a very  
 Learned Person, and one deeply versed <sup>Mr. O.—</sup>  
 in the *Arabian* Writings, has advanc'd, <sup>mistaken.</sup>  
 that <sup>4</sup> an eminent *Arab* was marked with <sup>4</sup> *Hist. ry of*  
*the Small Pox*. This Disaster fell out, <sup>the Sara-</sup>  
<sup>cens.</sup>  
 by his Computation, a little after the  
 Time of *Mahomet*, towards the Middle  
 of the Seventh Century. But I can most  
 evi-

evidently demonstrate to the Curious, that in those Times there was so much Abstemiousness, so much Use of Water, such a simple and plain Diet, <sup>1</sup> above all the biliose Medley of *Syrups* not yet dreamt of, that it must be finally impossible there could have been hoarded up a Store of Bile that would have been able to have carry'd the Small Pox out of the Stomach into the Habit and the Skin. The Anachronism is indeed very extravagant; and I am sorry this ingenious Gentleman should fall into such an Error, of more than Two Hundred Years, in Chronology: But 'tis too common with those who rely too much upon Authorities, to go counter to Nature, and mistake their Way.

I cannot but admire the Observations you make upon this Distemper, and what a thorough Insight you have into its Source and into its Appearances. I wish you had not been so short in Precepts of such Moment; tho' I confess there are Hints enough for an intelligent Person to improve upon. You happily remark, that by a *Vomit* <sup>2</sup> rightly interpos'd, the Small-

<sup>1</sup> Conf.  
P. 142.

<sup>2</sup> Conf. P.  
87.



Small-pox may be suspended and put off for several days\*: and no doubt, if <sup>\* Conf. P. 87.</sup> Physicians would attend to Nature, <sup>How to</sup> and dextrously pursue this method, the <sup>adjourn</sup> Distemper might be adjourned for <sup>the Small-Pox.</sup> Weeks, for Months, and for Years. This would bring great Advantages upon all accounts; the time might be beforehand regulated and appointed, when the Air was likely to be most element; and the Patient most at leisure, and the least embarrass'd with Passions. For you animadvert judiciously, how dangerous it is to have <sup>How to cure it.</sup> this Distemper *in a Passion*; and that therefore the great Secret of curing in this case is to please the fancy, and to keep up the hopes of the Patient. † <sup>Conf. P. 69. &c</sup> But if the Physician can't be at hand time enough to prevent the eruption, he has a glorious Opportunity given him of cutting them short: for in most cases by a well ordained Process in *Vomiting*, the whole noxious matter in the Stomach may be discharg'd, <sup>Conf. P. 93.</sup> upon which the pustules, that began

to appear, will come to a stand and vanish, their Supply being cut off by a *Vomit*. The case of *Lady Anne*

*Conf.*  
p. 86. 87.  
*A Small-*  
*Pox of 24*  
*hours.*

*Grey* is unanswerable; who by this artful Management had the Small-pox but during the space of 24 hours: for they appear'd but the 4<sup>th</sup> Morning from the Invasion, and, a *Vomit* being administer'd that Evening, not a Pimple was to be seen the next day. Some inadvertent injudicious People would have called this perhaps a *Rash*, a *Chicken Pox*, or some other cuticular Eruption; but you, who were a real judge and very conversant with this Disease, agreed it was the *Small-Pox*. Happy was it for this fair young Lady, that she was in such faithful hands; and I hope she is intirely satisfy'd, that she can never have the *Small-Pox* a second time. How justly do you observe, that all the difference between the simple, benign, distinct

*Conf.*  
p. 87.

*Conf.*  
p. 113.

*Small-Pox* and the *confluent*, proceeds only from the difference of the  
Quantity

Quantity of the vitious matter in the Stomach; and therefore by lessening the Quantity of this matter by Evacuation, that is, by vomiting, the Symptoms and Danger are always in proportion lessen'd. Thus the *Flux-Pox* may be turn'd at any time into the *distinct*. I wish they who have the Superintendence of the *Small-Pox* would carefully weigh every word of what you here deliver: for you have, tho' a little too concisely, laid down such unerring Rules for their Conduct in this Distemper, that the fault must intirely lye at their door, if the *Small-Pox* ever comes to a head. It may more safely be discharg'd from the Stomach at once; especially since the tendency of things upwards\* is always kindly and natural, whatever all Philosophers may say to the contrary. Nature is out of her way in throwing the matter out upon the habit: and therefore if those *purging* Physicians would be consistent with their own Schemes, or act consonantly to reason, they

*Conf.*  
P. 114.

\* *Conf.*  
P. 136.

† Conf.  
P. 135.

Physicians oblig'd  
to give the  
best sort of  
Small-  
Pox.

ought to give their *Purges* in the *first* † Stadium of the Disease, which method would intirely carry it off. But if they won't come into this, how greatly, after the lights you have given them, must all Physicians be to blame, that either don't take care to prevent the *Small-Pox*, or cut them short, or at least change them into the *Chicken-Pox*, or a *Rash*, by the interposition of a Vomit, as 'tis easily practicable. It must be as notorious a *mala Praxis* as giving *Arsenick*, if ever hereafter a Patient be suffer'd to have the *Confluent* kind; now you have fully instructed your faculty to give what sort they please, or rather if they please, altogether to prevent any.

The Glory of this Invention is intirely your own; and sure far beyond the *Turkish* way of Inoculating—For this you deserve, as much as *Hippocrates* did from the *Athenians* by preserving them from the Plague, to have a Crown of Gold set upon your head, upon my *Lord Mayor's* day,



day, and to have a publick Portion  
allow'd you out of the *City Chamber*<sup>a</sup>.

Considering then, that in the Small-  
Pox all the noxious Matter lies in the  
\* Stomach, and that this Organ has a  
perpetual Communication with the  
Blood; 'tis amazing to find Phyfici-  
ans shou'd, at the close of this Distem-  
per, think of any other Remedy but a

\* Vomit. It must be confess'd, that there is  
no Distemper, where the Stomach con-  
tinues so remarkably well and undi-  
sturb'd, as in the Small-Pox after the  
Eruption; so well, that there is scarce

\* Conf.

P. 132,

210.

*Vomits al-*

*ways pro-*

*per, and*

*why.*

\* Conf.

P. 210.

one in a Thousand that ever feels any  
Uneasiness or Disorder in this Organ.

And yet in this very Phænomenon lies  
all the Delusion, that has possess'd the

World in the Disfavour of *Vomiting*:  
for they are not aware that the mor-  
bid Principles lie snug and placid in

*Stomach*

*well in*

*the Small-*

*Pox.*

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<sup>a</sup> Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μεγάλοις. Decret. A-  
then. ἐν Πρυτανείῳ.

the

† Conf.  
P. 103.  
110.

the Bottom of the Stomach†, and are there all the while contriving very tragical Scenes of Disaster to the Frame. But above all, 'tis very strange any Physicians shou'd have recourse to a Scheme so much out of the way, as that of *Purging*. There is such a Multiplicity of Errors in this whole Affair, that it is extremely difficult to set them in a clear Light. But what, as I apprehend, has misled these Gentlemen, is some common Notions taken up from Authority upon trust, and ill attested by Nature or Reason; such as these,

*Purging  
improper,*

*and why.*

1<sup>st</sup>. That there is any Bile, or other morbid Principle resident in the Guts.

*Conf.*

P. 4, 5.  
*and pas-  
sim.*

2<sup>d</sup>. That there is Space enough in the Guts to entertain such Contents.

*For eleven  
Reasons.*

3<sup>d</sup>. That there is the same Structure in the Guts as in the Stomach.

336.

4<sup>th</sup>. That there is a Secretion in the Guts, and the same Communication between them and the Blood, as there is between the Stomach and the Blood.

5<sup>th</sup>. That

5<sup>th</sup>. That when a Looseness cures 132.  
the Small Pox, Nature is in her way;  
and that this Looseness is an Indica-  
tion for *Purging*; as if Nature was  
ever to be imitated.

6<sup>th</sup>. That the Matter of this Loose- 138.  
ness may proceed from the Guts.

7<sup>th</sup>. That *Purging* can ever clear 105.  
the Lacteals.

8<sup>th</sup>. That by *Purging* any Matter 211.  
or Humour may be drawn off from  
the Blood.

9<sup>th</sup>. That a *Purge* given is like- 180.  
ly to steer its right way out thro' the  
Guts ‡, viz. at the Anus.

10<sup>th</sup>. That by Experience they have 188. &c.  
found this Method succeed, and finally,

11<sup>th</sup>. That several have recover'd,  
in this Stadium of the Small-Pox, by  
*Purging*.

You have shewn through the whole  
Tenour of your Discourse, what fanci-  
ful and absurd Positions these are; and  
how ill grounded any Procedure must  
be upon such wrong Foundations. You  
have shewn that all the Instances they  
produce

‡ Conf.  
passim.

How people ought  
to be recover'd.

\* Conf.

p. 180.

† Conf.

p. 45, 146.

Aloe tho'  
it purges  
no true  
Purge.

† Conf.

p. 182.

\* Conf.

p. 157.

No judg-  
ing of a  
cure in  
Young peo-  
ple.

† Conf.

p. 184.

185.

produce are delusive; and from the Histories of those who have recover'd by this Method, you most ingeniously and happily prove the Inconvenience of such a Practice\*. How ridiculous must it be to exhibit any *Saline* or *Aloetick* Purges†, when such *Bitters* and *Salts* are Ingredients of the *Bile*? And if a Person recovers by taking such Purges, what Argument is it for that Practice, when it is evident no such ought ever to be given? Can any thing be more incongruous than that the Instances they produce shou'd be most of them of † *Young People*? I call them all so, \* wherever the Age is not express'd, tho' tis probable they might be more advanc'd in Years. I say how unphilosophical must it be to infer, that because a *Purge* was very successful in one of 25, therefore it wou'd be a proper Application to one of 30. Then as to the Seasons of Tryal alledg'd, there appears† more evidently a Partiality and Fondness for their own new Method: As if there was any reason



son in Nature to believe that if the same <sup>No tryal</sup> Medicine which cur'd in *April*, might <sup>of a Me-</sup> probably as well have the same good Ef- <sup>dicine in</sup> fect in *November*. For my part, I can't imagine how any of these Patients shou'd recover at all by this Method; or if they did, this I am sure of, that it was, finally, a most improper way of Recovery.

Besides, they give *gentle Purges*; which, tho' ‡ they may obtain the ‡ <sup>Conf.</sup> End, are equally absurd. This is doub- <sup>P 140.</sup> ling the Error. No Purges shou'd be <sup>149.</sup> given in such a Case; but if any, doubt- <sup>Strongest</sup> less the most violent: *Elaterium* seems <sup>Purges</sup> to promise signal Service in such a <sup>proper.</sup> Circumstance.

I own I never try'd *Purging* in this <sup>Purging</sup> case, and I find plainly you have ne- <sup>improper,</sup> ver made the Experiment neither; and <sup>why.</sup> therefore it is evident the Practice can neither be attested by Reason or Nature. Rather than attempt such a rough, dangerous Method, even after the Small-Pox is quite over; I choose to trail them on with Vomits and Oils,

*The great  
advan-  
tage of  
Vomit.*

*Their use  
at the  
point of  
Death.*

*\* Conf.  
passim.*

and ply them with the Feather as long as the Mechanism of the Frame will permit. By which Procedure closely persued, and dextrously manag'd, they fall insensibly into a Hectick, and in a Month or two, make an easy Transition into the other World. In this unfortunate Coincidence of Affairs, a faithful Physician shou'd take great care of an *'Ευθασία*. This was the Case of that very worthy and honourable Person Mr. *W*— I gave him the Discipline of a Vomit every two or three Days, so that most of the Bile and the Phlegm being exhausted out of his Body, in less than six Weeks, Death clos'd the Scene in the gentlest manner. At the point of Death \* there is an extreme Nicety in the good Management of a Vomit.

I observe with great Pleasure, that you have not only Nature always in comfort with you, but her great Interpreter *Hippocrates* likewise. For my own part, I never thought it worth while to look into him, or any others of thole musty  
*Grecians,*

*Grecians*; and I hope you have not <sup>Greek</sup> lost any more of your precious Time <sup>needles.</sup> than only to run over the *Index*. I wish however, your Quotations may be right, and that they may not prove a second Part to the Account you once gave of that famous Treatise de *Machinis fumiductoriis*, when you acquainted the *Royal Society*, how well the Cure of *smoking Chimneys* was there treated, tho' the Book itself only considers the Use of *Tobacco Clysters*. But this by the By.

Finally, I congratulate you upon your great Enterprize of reducing Physick to so narrow a Compass: You <sup>No necessity of</sup> have effectually lopp'd off all the unnecessary Branches of it. The *Apothecaries* now need only lay in good Store of *Vomiting Medicines* and *Feathers*; for the rest of Physick, the common *Oil-Shops* will abundantly supply. Nor can I forbear to say, † that I see no great Necessity for *Surgeons*, <sup>p. 148.</sup> unless it be *in a Disorder or Hurt in* † *a Joint* †; and in this Circumstance <sup>p. 101.</sup> <sup>or of Surgeons.</sup>

\* Conf.  
p. 178.  
Especially  
in a Gangrene.

an ordinary Bone-setter may be a proper Substitute. For even in the Case of a *Gangrene*, one of the most cruel and terrible Results of the *Biliose Salts*, Nature, with the Assistance of *Vomits* and *Astringents* \* makes a Scuffle to the rescue of the Patient, and the saving of the Frame, without any *external* or *manual* Application.

I have hitherto illustrated some Parts of your Book for the Use of the Curious, and now, for the sake of those, who have not Leisure or Inclination to peruse so elaborate a Work, I shall give an Abridgment, or, to speak in my way, extract the *Quintessence* of the whole, and lay it before them in your own exquisite Words, which cannot but give them a just Idea of the *Biliose System*.

3. *The biliose Juice or Principle, whose Source, Fountain, Residence, Capital, is in the Stomach, contains Salts, Saccharine, Muriatic, Ammoniac, Bitter, Acid. These Salts rightly constituted*
- 6, 8, 12.



*ted and in due proportion are the cause  
of Digestion, Secretion, Nutrition, Ex-  
crementation, Health, Life : by being 10.  
froth'd up into Bubbles, of Muscular  
Motion, the Systole and Diastole of  
the Heart, Circulation : by their Col-  
luctations and Effervescence, of natu- 9.  
ral Heat throughout the Body : by  
their attendance on the Chyle, of dif-  
ferent Complexions : by their being 6, 70.  
debarr'd Egress at the Pylorus, of  
Sleep, and Fear : by reciprocal Con-  
flicts and placid Irritations, of natu-  
ral, kindly, grateful Sensations : by  
their Exuberances, of a quick, fine Per- 244.  
ception, such as we see in Girls, who  
of mere instinct eat Chalk and Plai-  
ster : by buffing up the Stomach and 4, 5.  
pressing upon the Aorta, of the Mo-  
dulation of the Brain, of the Phæno-  
mena that attend the Passions, of ex-  
erting the Senses and Cogitation : by  
inflating and relaxing the Stomach,  
of Indigestion, Burning, Gnawing,  
Gripes, Hypochondriack Affections, Hy- 14.  
sterick Fits, Affections of the Back,  
Thorax,*

15. *Thorax, Lungs, Heart, Neck, Face,*  
 18. *Eyes, Ears, Brain, exorbitant Pas-*  
*sions, Laughing, Weeping, Melan-*  
*choly, Chagrin, Sorrow; of pervert-*  
*ing the Sensation and Cogitation, of*  
*imposing upon the Organs of Sense,*  
 16. *Forms, Sounds, Voices, Visions, Per-*  
 17. *sons, Things that no where exist; of*  
*subverting the Powers of Thinking,*  
*of Solitude, Anxiety, Suspicion,*  
*supposititious Thoughts, Deliria, Mad-*  
*ness, Frenzy, Hiccoughs, Whoopings,*  
*Choakings, Belchings, Looseness, Long-*  
 21. *ings, Dreamings, Startings, Night-*  
 22. *Mare or Incubus, of all febrile, pa-*  
 24. *ralytick, scorbutick, arthritick Affe-*  
*ctions; of oedematose, cancrose, stru-*  
*mose, schirrosc, Buboes, &c. Boiles,*  
*Tettars, Scabs, and other Cutaneous*  
*Affections; of Apostemations, Hæ-*  
*morrhages, Whitlows, Kibes, &c. of*  
 27, 28. *making the Breast prominent, and the*  
*Back gibbose and hump't: by being*  
*swill'd into the Blood along with Cof-*  
*fee, Tea, Chocolate, Lemonade, Punch,*  
*cause of Gluttony, Ignorance, Stupi-*  
*di y*

*dity, Doltishness, Passion, Faction, Vice, Irreligion, Atheism, Pride, Poverty, Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Eurus, Notus, and Afri-* 31, 94.  
*cus.* 201.

*Finally, these biliose Salts, when they grow degenerated, confounded, over-power'd, mix'd with thin, crass, putrid, viscid, sweet, bitter, salt, acerb, sour Phlegm, vitiated, peccant, noxious, morbid, deprav'd, redundant, exuberant, erroneous, by their Attacks, Emotions, Perturbations, Conflicts, Colluctations, Contrasts, Bustle, Turmoile, Fumes, Steams, Flatus, Halitus, Acrimony, they glut and impact the Lacteals, (by the Number of which Vessels the ordinary Term of Life is measur'd out) and become the grand Instrument of Death: And finally, not only of Death, but of all sorts of Small Pox besides.* 34.  
 272.

This I take to be a brief, but full Representation of Your whole System, and I will leave it to be admired by the learned World with these few Remarks

marks of mine upon so notable a Discovery. I observe,

1. That Men of ordinary Capacities content themselves with making some particular Observations on the Subject before them, which may perhaps be pertinent and useful enough; but Men of Genius and Penetration cannot rest, till they have traced out the true and adequate Cause of such Effects. Thus all the Disorders of the humane Frame summ'd up in this Epitome, have been treated of by our writing Physicians; but Dr. *W.* alone cou'd trace out the true and universal Cause, from which they all spring to be *Bilioſe Juice*. Thus many have observ'd, that *Faction* has of late Years increas'd in this City, but not discerning that Luxury produced an exuberancy of the Bilioſe Salts, and that from this exuberancy arose *Pride, Emulation, Discontent, Resentment, Strife, Faction*, no one, before Dr. *W.* appear'd, cou'd discover, that *the late great Multiplication of Pastry-Cooks in this City*, was the natural

p. 200.

Cause of  
Faction.



tural and genuine cause of *Faction*.

2. That the discovery of one important Truth is naturally productive of others: As when once you had found out, that there was but *one Cause*, 'twas easy to you to demonstrate, that there must be but *one Cure* of all Diseases.

3, That you have so manag'd the *Bilioſe Salts* in your own frame, that they are never redundant and exuberant but always duly mixt; nothing appears in you, but what is placid, compos'd, candid, humane. Lest your *Cure* ſhou'd ſeem too ſevere, how kindly do you prepare the way by *Oils*, that are naturally ſmooth amicable, benign? But <sup>Dr. W—s</sup> the greateſt inſtance of your Humanity <sup>Humanity in Vomiting.</sup> is your not leaving the *Management* of a *Vomit* to the *Apothecary*, but ſuperintending the whole affair your ſelf, artfully promoting the Operation, keeping up the *Spirits*, and refreshing them with *Dr. Stephens's Water*, pleaſing the *Fancy*, and tickling the *Throat* with a *Feather*. With *Tartar*

G

Emetick

*Emetick* I presume a Feather from a Goose's Pinion may do, but with *Oxy-mel of Squils* you prefer a *Peacock's* Feather as more *pleasing to the Fancy* of Children.

4. That some of the most useful secrets in Nature, have been found out in our Age and Country, as my *Sal Oleosum*, and your *Sal Biliosum*.

5. That there is not so certain a sign of an excellent Physician, as the being able to apply one Medicine to all Distempers. You have your *Vomit*, and I have my *Spirit*. I have long had the honour of being styl'd the *Sal Volatile Doctor*, and may you long enjoy the Title of Dr. *Emeticus*.

How to  
make a  
Physician.

6. That all great inventions in the secret of Physick, have been owing not to those, who have been bred up in the common track of the Schools and Universities, but to those, who have been carryed into these Studies by some Impulse, and free Inclination of their own; and as to improvements in our Faculty, I shall always have greater hopes

( 51 )

hopes from the *Foreman of a Shop*, or a *Trader in Fossils*, whose Genius prompts him to curious Enquiries, than from any of your studious, reading, plodding, learned, practising, *Academical Graduates*.

Rainbow Coffee-House.  
Dec. 14. 1718.

I am,

*with the greatest Decorum  
of Respect,*

*Your devoted Servant,*

J. BYEFIELD.

*P. S.* I beg of you that in your next Edition you wou'd recommend my *Sal*, as a good *Alterant*; and I will do what I can for the *Bile*.

F I N I S.

1

Dec. 14, 1918.

with the Great Decisions

1891

*[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page]*

J. BYFIELD.

I will do what I can for the Bible.  
my 2nd, as a good Attorney; and  
next Edition you would recommend  
P. 3. I beg of you that in your

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